THE HERALD.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1873.

J. A. MACMURPHY,.....EDITOR.

CORRESPONDENCE

From all parts of the State and country respectfully solicited for the HERALD.

Agricultural notes and short articles detailing farmer's experience particularly requested.

We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are in all cases indispensable as a guarantee of good faith.

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We will send the HERALD and Demorest's Monthly, which is $3.50 for one year, to any person who pays us $3.25.

In addition to both Periodicals at the price named, a choice from a list of extraordinary Premiums is given to each subscriber to Demorest's Monthly. Among these are a fine pair of Chromo Pictures (Falls of Niagara and Yosemite Falls), worth $10; or a good Stereoscope with a series of views; besides numerous other valuable premiums worth from two to ten dollars each.

The best boys' and girls' magizine, and the NEBRASKA HERALD at greatly reduced rates. We will send the NEBRASKA HERALD and DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA, which is $1.60 for one year, to any person who pays us $2.00. Demorest's Young America is always sparkling with entertaining Stories, Poems, Music, Puzzles, Games, Travels, and other pleasant features is profusely illustrated, and cannot fail to amuse instruct, elevate, and assist to make the lives of youthful Americans useful, truthful and happy.

THE NEBRASKA HERALD and the OMAHA REPUBLICAN, to one address $3.00 per year.

Remember Miss Kellog's musical entertainment on Saturday evening, next.

Our County Fair is held on the 10th, 11th and 12th of September—right *after* the State Fair.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Cass county have with one voice called their regular convention at Weeping Water, on the 20th of September.

It is to be hoped that there will be a full attendance, and representation—There is no other party to-day that can offer to help the people out of their difficulties. There is no party that has taken such advance ground for the rights of *all* the people and in every respect as the Republican party. There is no organized party taking decided and strong grounds against purse proud and power proud monopolies, but the Republican party.

Therefore, there is no need and no call for any people's movement in this or any other county of any State west of the Mississippi. If the Republican party were hanging back, or were in any way adverse or opposed to the interests of the people, there might be some show for what is called a people's party; there is no ground for them to stand on at present. The Republican party *is* the people's party. It is what the people have made it, and if they desire to change its aims and objects they can effect such change at once through the ballot box. It is idle to talk of a people's party when the people have one party in the field who so far, at least, has emphatically been a party for the farmer and the masses, and one that has faithfully punished fraud and corruption whenever found in its ranks.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF CASS COUNTY

Met in the Court House at Plattsmouth on Thursday August 14th, pursuant to call; John A. MacMurphy in the chair and E. A. Kirkpatrick, Secretary.

On motion it was decided to call the precinct caucus for each precinct on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13th,

at the times and places made known in the "Call", also to hold their Republican County Convention at Weeping Water on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 20th,

at one o'clock. The apportionment of delegates was revived, and after a fair and full debate, it was resolved that the basis of representation should be the Republican vote of 1872 for Member of Congress, each precinct to have one delegate for every 20 votes, and one for each fractional vote over ten, the "Call" is made out accordingly.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call the Republican Central Committee met at Court House Hall in Plattsmouth, August 14th, and decided to call a County Convention at Weeping Water Falls on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 20th, 1873,

at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of putting in nomination the following County officers:

County Clerk,
County Treasurer,
Sheriff,
Probate Judge,
County Surveyor,
County Coroner,
Co. Sup't Public Instruction.
Co. Commissioner, 1st District.

The basis of representation and the hour and place of holding primary conventions was fixed for the 13th of September as follows: the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Wards in the city of Plattsmouth, to meet at the usual place of holding elections, or at some place to be designated by the Committeemen of the Wards, at the hour of 7½ o'clock; the 1st ward shall be entitled to 4 delegates; the 2d to 3; the 3d to 3; the 4th to 3. Eight Mile Grove to meet at Eight Mile Grove school house at 7½ o'clock, and shall be entitled to 4 delegates. Elmwood at Rolling Green school house at 4 o'clock p. m., and entitled to 3 delegates. Liberty at Taylor's School house at 4 o'clock p. m., and entitled to 3 delegates. All other precincts to meet at the usual place of holding elections at, the hour of 4 o'clock p. m., and entitled to representation as follows: Plattsmouth Precinct 8 delegates; Oreapolis, 2; Rock Bluffs, 4; Avoca, 3; Mt. Pleasant, 5; Louisville, 4; Weeping Water, 7; Stove Creek, 3; Elmwood, 3; South Bend, 2; Salt Creek, 8; Greenwood, 4; Tipton, 3.

JNO. A. MACMURPHY,
Chairman Rep. Central Com.

E. A. KIRKPATRICK, Sec'y.

NEBRASKA,

Her Natural Advantages and Resources.

[*Continued.*]

This action left a very small majority, 35 votes we believe, for a State.—Pretty close shave, but it has been a remarkable success so far.

The next thing was to get admitted at Washington. Andy Johnson was at the head of public affairs then, and did not relish two Senators and a Representative being sent there to help swell the ranks adverse to "his policy" and he vetoed the bill for admission. The Congress of the U. S. passed the bill by a two-third vote over his veto, and we became a State on the second day of March, 1867; Gen. John M. Thayer and Hon. T. W. Tipton were our first State Senators, and Hon. John Taffe our Representative.

David Butler was elected the first Governor of the State.

There was a session of the Legislature, called the first session of the State Legislature, held in Omaha, July 4th, 1866. This body met to make the proper application that we might become a State; another meeting of the same body was called together on February 20th, 1867, by Gov. Saunders, still Governor of the Territory, to "take action upon the conditions proposed by Congress before admitting us as a State, and still another on May 16th, 1867; which was a called or special session, consequent, as the Governor says, "on the transition of Nebraska from a Territorial condition to that of a State."

This was the first real session of the Legislature under State authority, though we find the Journals of the House and Senate of the *fifth* session held at Lincoln endorsed as the "First regular session" of the State Legislature, that means the first session after the members were regularly elected under a State Government.

AN EXPERIMENT.

During the third session of the State Legislature, or the first session really under the control of the State, a bill was brought up for the removal of the Capital from Omaha to Lincoln. The bill was introduced in the Senate early in June 1867. A strong majority report against the removal was made by Hon. Geo. W. Frost in the House. The whole Omaha interest was of course against the removal, nevertheless the bill passed the House on June 19th, 1867, by a vote of 25 to 14, and was approved on the 14th. It was Senate bill No. 44, and called for the appointment of three Commissioners who were to select the site of the new Capital and let the contracts for the State buildings. These Commissioners were the Governor, David Butler; Secretary of State, Thos. P. Kennard; and the Auditor of State, John Gillespie. They were, before the 15th of July, 1867, upon actual view, to select from the lands of the State, a suitable site of not less than 640 acres lying in one body. This land was immediately to be surveyed and laid off in town lots, blocks, streets, &c., "which shall be known as Lincoln, and the same is hereby declared to be the permanent seat of Government of the State of Nebraska."

These lots and lands were afterwards to be sold to the highest bidder, and the same was to be kept as a State Building Fund, out of which all the public buildings necessary for the transaction of the State business were to be built, free of any other expense to the State.

The site selected was in Lancaster County, just east of the Great Salt Basin, and the first land sale took place in September, 1867.

LINCOLN.

At this time the site of the Capital was one broad prairie at least forty miles from nowhere, with scarcely a bush, shrub or house in sight. The energy and perseverence of the Commissioners made a great success of the land and lot sales. The whole world seemed to be crazy to buy lots in Lincoln, and the funds rolled in on a grand tidal wave of success. The State House, Insane Asylum, and University were built; stores and houses went up as if by magic; solid blocks of brick and stone seemed to be created by the wand of some conjuror, and in 1870 Lincoln had a poplation of 2400, and it is now (1873) estimated at six or seven thousand souls. The country about there has kept pace with the town, and beautiful farms, fine out-buildings, and magnificent young hedges greet the eye on every hand as we approach our proud young Capital of five years' growth.

The first regular session of any Legislative body held at Lincoln assembled on January 7th, 1869. The reports of the Building Committee or Land Commissioners were overhauled pretty thoroughly, and although much fault was found with some of their acts, they were on the whole approved and our State seemed to be moving along in harmony and peace.

Gov. Butler had been re-elected in the fall of '68, this being his second term of office. He was re-nominated and again elected for the third term in '70, which caused great dissatisfaction in many quarters. The next Legislature met in January '71. The first business was the election of a United States Senator in the place of Gen. John M. Thayer. It resulted in the selection of Hon. P. W. Hitchcock for the long term of six years.

This business over, the very next move was to call for an investigation in regard to all the acts of the Land Commissioners and of David Butler in particular. The result of the investigation was an impeachment trial which lasted the whole session nearly, and during which all facts in regard to the location of the Capital, the sale of lots, &c., were pretty thoroughly ventilated, and the Governor was impeached. W. H. James, Secretary of State, become acting Governor, which position he filled until the election of '72.

GENERAL HISTORY.

During all these years the State had continued to grow and increase in wealth and population at a ratio that has astonished the world as well as ourselves. Our common school system was perfected, our public Institutions for the education of the masses, or the relief of the suffering were organized and developed, and generally on a scale so liberal as to excite the wonder of all strangers who happened to visit us. Railroads have been built all over the State, one may say. The ground for the U. P. was broke December 3d, 1863, and in '64 was in full blast. Shortly after the Sioux City & Pacific opened up the northern country somewhat, and the B. & M. the region south of the Platte. The fame of our soil and the cheapness of our lands attracted the attention of the emigrant from all parts. The western townships of the river counties filled up and onward and westward the tide pushed. Out along the U. P. they swarmed, and towns and villages increased and grew with every change of the moon. Up the Elkhorn they rushed, and soon the *yellow banks* were in the midst of a thickly settled population; out on the Loup, and down the Republican, south of the Platte, they have opened new counties and incorporated new towns, and started newspapers until from a few towns that a child could remember in '58 easy, it now takes a good sized Directory to enumerate them, and from counting the counties on your ten fingers, it took a whole Legislature to name them all last winter; as for the newspapers they have grown to over one hundred. Not only have we increased thus marvelously, but the country has turned out much more valuable than any one of the early settlers supposed it ever would or could.

It is day by day being proven that not only can we raise great crops of corn and wheat, oats and potatoes, but that we have coal, lime, marl, bitumen, fire-clay, and salt; great forests of timber and acres of natural soda. We have become a great fruit country. We have taken the prize for peaches and built more "dug-outs" and sod houses than any other State in the Union. We managed to poll last year about 25,630 votes for President, and in a very short time, if the railroads do not shut us off entirely, we shall be shoving our wheat and our corn in the market squares of London, and our beeves and sheep under the very noses of the old Bostonians and Yankees who not long ago thought us barbarians from the Great American Desert.

OMAHA.

Perhaps no better idea of the growth and history of the State in a financial or populational point of view can be given than that of Omaha itself. It seems but yesterday when it was a straggling village with a little clump of buildings around the Douglas House, another down on Farnum st., between 13th and 15th, and some suburbs out towards the Great Western Brewery, which seemed to be way out of town on a dry and dusty country road. The Herndon, now the offices of the Union Pacific R. R. Co., was a gaunt, bare pile of bricks standing all alone by itself on the river bank and seemingly acres away from the civilized part of the town. Many a time, in years gone by, has the writer driven into Omaha from the north and crossing the creek where Hall's Foundry now stands, would water the horses for the last time "before we got to Omaha." The bridge was a little low affair then and on rising the hill on the south side we could see the lights gleaming merrily up about the Douglas House, then the great stopping place, and would shout, "hurrah! we're almost there." It is useless to tell the residents of the State that Hall's foundry is in one of the thickest settled parts of the town. As late as '65-6 this description would hold good. Since that time what a change. Solid blocks of brick have gone up, the great bottom east of the old Herndon is nearly covered with buildings, south Omaha, over in the Hazel-brush, is a fine city alone, and 16th street is built up for two miles north. A new post office is nearly completed. The Grand Central Hotel, one of the finest in the world, is finished. The great U. P. Depot planned out and a city of over 20,000 people stands where we used to watch for the flaming lights of the old "Douglas."

In the same ratio, and proportionally to their situation and surroundings has been the history of the towns and villages of the State from '64-5 to date.

1873.

The last Legislature of the State met in January of this year, and true to tradition and usage they brought up a Capital removal bill, but the day had gone by for that and it fell to the ground.

Our present State officers are: R. W. Furnas, Governor; J. J. Gosper, Secretary of State; J. B. Weston, Auditor; H. A. Koenig, Treasurer; J. R. Webster, Attorney General; J. M. McKenzie, Sup't Public Instruction. Our Senators are P. W. Hitchcock, and J. W. Tipton; Representative, Hon. L. L. Crounse, of Ft Calhoun, Washington county.

The population of the State in 1870 was 122,993, and by careful estimates since made from the record of the State Sup't of Immigration and the Railroad Land Agencies, it is thought we have at present 260,000 people at the least.

We have an excellent common school system. High schools are springing up all over land, and by the report of the Sup't of Public Instruction for 1872, we see that we have 48 organized counties represented, 1,410 districts, and 51,123 children. The total wages of teachers in the State amounts to $201,496.44. The value of the school houses are $739,699, and the total expenditures for 1872 are $534,095.97.—Some difference between this and W. E. Harvey's modest little report in 1860-61. Our University under the able management of Chancellor Benton numbers 105 students (Dec. 1872). The Agricultural farm will be opened in the Spring. A good Cabinet and Museum is in progress and they had cash on hand $24,407.85. We have more churches than we have preachers and more literary and *brainy* men than we have newspapers for them to write in, and this must end our general showing of the wealth of the State.

WATER COURSES.

Three large rivers traverse the plains of Nebraska from west to east, dividing its surface into three nearly parallel valleys, of vast extent. These rivers are the Platte, the Republican and the Niobrara, called also L'eau Qui Court, or swift running water. Of these the Platte is the largest, and occupies the central position dividing Nebraska almost equally, north and south. Its source is in the snows of the Rocky mountains, which, form two large streams called the north and south forks of the Platte; these streams unite about three hundred miles west of the Missouri river, and from thence this river wends its swift way to its junction with the Missouri at the city of Plattsmouth, some twenty miles south of Omaha. A word about the derivation of the name. Old maps originally called it the Platte *or* Nebraska river, Platte being the French, and Nebraska the Indian for flat water, descriptive of its broad, level channel or bed. This valley forms a natural highway, which the Union Pacific has taken advantage of to construct its track, which is, comparatively speaking, almost as level as a floor. The principal tributaries of the Platte, on the north are the Loupe Fork and the Elkhorn. The latter stream rises in the northern part of the State and flows southeasterly over a hundred miles, emptying into the Platte about fifty miles from its mouth. Besides these two streams there are still further west, Wood River and Prairie Creek, which drain the counties of Buffalo, Hall, Merrick and Dawson—Wood River being some 100 miles in length. On the south there is but one tributary of importance, Salt Creek, which rises in Lancaster county, flows through the great Salt Basin, passes the State Capital and empties into the Platte about thirty miles above its mouth. Its principal tributaries are the Oak, Cottonwood and Wahoo. The Platte River, owing to the porous nature of the soil, seldom overflows, and its valley is spared the ravages of this scourge of other countries This fact is applicable also to the other rivers and streams of Nebraska, owing to the same fact, and also to the deep channel which the swift current cuts. The porosity of the soil enables the water of these rivers to penetrate to a great distance, which accounts, in a great measure for the extreme fertility of their valleys.

The Republican River is next in size to the Platte. It rises in Colorado, flows through a corner of Kansas, and thence northeast into Nebraska, where it follows a general easterly and southeasterly course, returning again into Kansas. The valley of this river is from eight to ten miles wide, and is considered exceptionally good for grazing purposes, being well watered and covered with a luxuriant growth of various kinds of grasses. For the last year or two the immigration to the Republican valley has been constantly increasing. It is the favorite grazing ground for vast herds of buffalo and elk, antelelope and deer. Some of the principal streams which empty into it are: Red Willow Creek, Medicine Creek, Stinking Water, Spring Creek and Turkey Creek. The Republican runs in Nebraska about 150 miles, draining some eight thousand square miles.

The Niobrara River runs through the northwestern part of Nebraska from its western boundary, preserving a generally easterly course and forming a part of the northern boundary of the State, before uniting with the Missouri. Comparatively little is known of this section of Nebraska, although settlers are coming in near its junction with the Missouri. Surveyors and other explorers have reported that considerable forests of pine are to be found along this stream and its tributaries, and also other varieties of timber. It comprises among its branches Snake River, Pine Creek, and the Keya Paha River, which also forms a part of the northern boundary of Nebraska.

In addition to the above mentioned rivers, the Big and Little Blue, with their various forks and the creeks emptying into them, the Nemaha and Little Nemaha, furnish southeastern Nebraska abundantly with water.—The water of all the streams, with perhaps the exception of a portion of Salt Creek, which flowing through the Salt basin, becomes impregnated with saline qualities, is pure and clear, a blessing alike to man and beast and to every herb of the field.

Logan Creek is a considerable stream, midway between the Missouri and the Elkhorn, passing through a very beautiful and fertile country, draining the western part of Dakota county, the Union Reserve, Burt and Washington counties, and emptying into the Elkhorn a few miles above Fontenelle.—Numerous other and smaller streams, affording splendid water power and watering beautiful and luxuriant valleys abound in different parts of the State.

TELEGRAMS BOILED DOWN.

Friday Aug 15th.

A convict at Michigan City, Ind attempted to murder the deputy warden, Mr. C. A. Manning with a broadax, but was fatally shot by Mr. Manning who escaped with few injuries.

Sunday Aug 17th.

A terrible accident occurred on the Chicago, Alton, & St Louis, R. R. last night by which eight persons lost their lives and a number more were severely injured. A freight train collided with a passenger, smashing the engine the boilers of which exploded filling the smoking car with steam, and severely scolding a large number. The accident is said to be due to the freight train's running on the passenger trains time.

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Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

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Bourbon, Rye & Monongahela Whiskeys

Constantly on hand. Our connection with the firm of Rindskoff Bros., Distillers, enables us to sell at the lowest market rates.

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PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY.

12,000 CASH GIFTS $1,500,000

Every Fifth Ticket Draws a Gift.

$250,000 FOR $50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Kentucky, on

Wednesday, December 3d, 1873.

Only Sixty Thousand Tickets will be sold and one-half of these are intended for the European Market, thus leaving only 30,000 for the United States where 160,000 were disposed of for the Third Concert. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts, and have on the back the Scheme with a full explanation of the mode of drawing.

At this Concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

$1,500,000,

divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket holders. The numbers of the tickets to be drawn from one wheel by blind children and the gifts from another.

LIST OF GIFTS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 CASH GIFTS	$10,000 each	100,000
50 CASH GIFTS	5,000 each	150,000
80 CASH GIFTS	1,000 each	80,000
80 CASH GIFTS	500 each	40,000
100 CASH GIFTS	400 each	40,000
150 CASH GIFTS	300 each	45,000
230 CASH GIFTS	200 each	50,000
325 CASH GIFTS	100 each	32,500
11,000 CASH GIFTS	50 each	550,000
TOTAL, 12,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH, amounting to		$1,500,000

The distribution will be positive whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold—all unsold tickets being destroyed as at the First and Second Concerts and not represented in the drawing.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenths, or each coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500; 22½ Tickets for $1,000; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth of Tickets at a time.

The unparalleled success of the Third Gift Concert as well as the satisfaction given by the First and Second, makes it only necessary to announce the Fourth to insure the prompt sale of every ticket. The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all its details like the Third, and full particulars may be learned from circulars which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.

Tickets now ready for sale and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRAMLETT,

Agent Public Library, Ky., and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Kentucky. 21w13

Nebraska State Fair, 1873.

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Usual R. R. accommodations on Nebraska Rail Roads, and one fare and one fifth charged on the C. B. & Q. R. R., from Chicago, for the Round Trip. Tickets good to return until Sept. 20th.

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D. H. WHEELER, Sec., Plattsmouth, Neb. 19-4

Great Public Sale

—OF—

SHORT HORN

—AND—

Grade Cattle.

I will sell at public sale, without reserve or by-bidding, at my residence ten miles northwest of Nebraska City, and one mile southwest of Factoryville, Cass County, Neb., on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20th, 1873,

Fifteen head of Thoroughbred Herd Book Heifers and Bulls—more than half of which are Prize animals, and are as fine as there are in the world. Five of the Bulls were bred by such Breeders as Warfield, Davis and Ludeth, of Kentucky, and C. C. Parks, of Illinois, and one imported Bull. The heifers offered are all with calf, bred in Kentucky and Illinois.

Also fifty head of Grade Cattle, consisting of Cows, Heifers and Bull Calves, some graded as high as 15-16th blood. Fifteen head of young horses and colts of both sexes.

Will also sell ten or fifteen head of first class Berkshire Hogs, including the prize hogs at the State Fair held in 1872. The sale will be conducted upon the principle of all first class Stock Sales gotten up in Illinois or Kentucky.

TERMS:

All sums of ten dollars and under, cash. Over that amount a credit of twelve months will be given, purchaser giving satisfactory note bearing 10 per cent. interest from date, until paid. All thoroughbred stock put on the cars free.

Conveyances will be at Monroe & Dillon's Stable in Nebraska City on morning of Sale, to convey persons from a distance to place of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

19-3t. JAMES M. WOODS.

Jason Streight,

Dealer in

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Karcher & Klingbel,

Boot & Shoe Makers,

Main Street, opposite Platte Valley House, PLATTSMOUTH, - - - NEB.

FINE CALF SEWED BOOTS made to order in good style.

All kinds of men's boots and shoes made and repaired.

Prices low and work warranted to give satisfaction.

G. KARCHER, F. KLINGBEL. 12-6t.

Book for the Million

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A private counsellor to the Married or those about to marry on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplating marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for 50 cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12, N. 8th street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 N. Eight street, between the Market and Chesnut, St. Louis, Mo. dec2-1y

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New and elegant day coaches equipped with the Westinghouse Air Brake and the Miller coupler and Platform are run in all trains.

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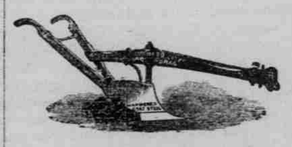

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The Marsh Harvester, a Reaper that two men can cut and bind ten acres per day, with one man to drive, and the binders can work in the shade.

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New Press, New Type, and New Materials

Call and see our new lot of LEGAL BLANKS.

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We are fully prepared to do

Every Kind and Style of Printing.

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Has on hand, one of the largest stocks of

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☞ I invite everybody in want of anything in my line to call at my store.

South Side Main, Between Fifth and Sixth Streets.

And convince themselves of the fact. I have as a specialty in my Retail Department a sele stock of Fine Clothing for Men and Boys to which we invite those who want goods.

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☞ Opposite the Platte Valley House, in Schlater's Jewelry Store.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Tuned and Repaired—Satisfaction Guaranteed. 8-6tf.

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LOW PRICES & EASY TERMS.

☞ Lots can now be bought in Duke's Addition to the City of Plattsmouth, at prices ranging from $25 to $50 and on terms so easy that persons with

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For those who want town property either to hold for a speculation or to build upon, this is a rare chance to get it. These lots are in a delightful location, and are dotted over with a

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Which add materially to their value.

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For cash the above prices will be discounted ten per cent.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, October 23d 1872.

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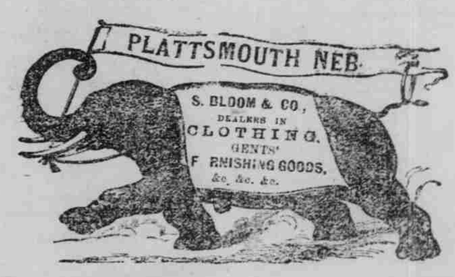

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Dress Goods, Prints, Boots and Shoes, Delaines, Ginghams, Brown Sheeting, Bleached Cottons, Balmorals, Carpets, Clark's new Thread, Cotton Yarns

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